App. F. IX-4

322-3/6.

Previous References

1936.
(Mizoram

File No. 322-6

Serial Nos. 1

Letter References.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1

Part B for for 3

SUBJECT.

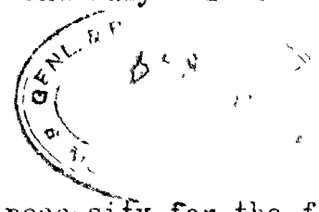
Formation of a Board for the Administration of Mizoram Judicial Service

81

WD 0418—GPB—22,500—2J 8 36

Mys 322-36

THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
Budget Session - June and July - 1936



25. regarding the necessity for the formation of a Board for the administration of Muzrai institutions, Government agreed to consider the suggestion.

(Muzrai Branch -- Page 194)

Serial No.

1/ The discussions at the I.C. on the above subject are contained at pages 1906-194 of the printed proceedings further below. The M.C had furnished his views in detail already in the matter. Submit for order, if the above may be treated as a premises and further action taken thereon as suggested.

WD 0417—GPB—80,000—9 9 35

Serial No.

2 There are dharmadarsis consisting of persons belonging different communities in major and minor muzrai institutions. (Vide pages 65 to 69 of the muzrai manual). ~~muzrai officers~~ They advise muzrai officers in the administration of muzrai institutions, ~~which~~ in accordance with a scale of income and expenditure fixed by Govt. As there is a board of trustees for administering the funds of each institution, it is a point for consideration whether there is any necessity to appoint another non-official Committee to advise the muzrai Comr. in the administration of the funds of these institutions, as suggested by some members of the Legislative C...

3 In the madras Presidency there are 3 or 4 paid Commissioners, ~~of Religious~~ Boards who constitute the Hindu Religious Endowments Board. This Board cannot therefore be considered to be a non-official body. There are 3 or 4 Commissioners of Religious Endowments in madras, as the area of the madras Presidency is 5 times that of Mysore

x. Vide Sec. 14 of the H.R.E. Act

Serial No.

State. In Mysore the Muzrai Comr. has not got sufficient work to justify the appointment of a full-time officer for this purpose. The Revenue Comr. is also ex-officio Muzrai Comr. It is a point for consideration whether there is any necessity for appointing a Board consisting of 3 or 4 Commissioners in Mysore State for administering the Muzrai dept.

4 Some of the members of the Legislative Council have suggested the appointment of a Committee for administering the Muzrai Fund, which amounts to about Rs 4 lakhs (Vide page 295 of the Muzrai Annual. But the Muzrai Comr, who is empowered to sanction estimates for construction and repairs of temples up to a limit of Rs 4,000, can administer only the interest on the ~~sum~~ General Muzrai Fund which amounts to Rs 20,000 besides the State grant of Rs 10,000 sanctioned by Govt. for this purpose. It is a point for consideration whether there is any necessity of

-X- Vide page 95 of the Muzrai Annual.

WD 0417--GPB—80,000 8 9 36

File No. of 193 . | General and Revenue Secretariat

Serial No.

to appoint a Committee of non-officials to advise the Anuppai Commissioners to administer the annual interest of Rs 20,000 accruing from the General Anuppai Fund. The Anuppai Comm. may be consulted in the matter

[illegible] as Govt. have promised to consider the question.

5) The M.C. has opined stating that there would be no improvement in the existing system (of the Anuppai institutions) to have a Central Board in the lines of the Tamil Nadu Endowments Board in the Madras Presidency, and it is submitted that the reply given was in accordance to a promise.

2
18/1/-

(Jan 18th/37)

GENERAL SECRETARY. 18 JAN. 1937

The President promised that the proposal will be considered. This has to be done. The matter should have been put up earlier.

7 Please send up to the Hon C for favour of any further remarks he may wish to make on the proposal

Rec 20/1/37

2
18/1/-

Promises, encl 113

General and Revenue Secretariat | New File No | of 193 . | [App. F. III—2

Serial No.

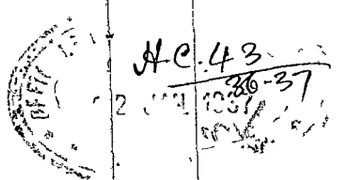
8. Forwarded with compliments to the Muzrai commissioner in Mysore for favour of further remarks on the proposal

By order

Bangalore 21.1.37

Asst Dy Secy
for General Secretary

(with a copy of the H.R.E. Act 1927)



Returned with compliments.

9 I do not think it is necessary to appoint any new Board or Committee. We have Committees of Dharmadarsis in respect of individual institutions. These Committees correspond to the Committees for particular institutions created in Madras under the Religious Endowment Act. So far as the work which is done in Madras by the Board of Commissioners is concerned, that is done here by a hierarchy of officials from the Taluk Muzrai Officer to the Government.

10.) There is a fundamental difference between conditions in Mysore and Madras. In Mysore, the supervision of Religious and Charitable Institutions of all kinds is -------

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 0417 -GPS—30,000 -8 9 36

658

File No. of 193 . | General and Revenue Secretariat

Serial No.

considered by Government as one of their normal duties. A similar attitude was adopted by the British Indian Government till about the middle of the last century, when, owing to various reasons, the Government changed their policy and declined to undertake the supervision of the working of Hindu Religious Institutions. As Government would not undertake this supervision, it became necessary to create a statutory body to attend to the work.

2. The constitution of any new Board or Committee is entirely superfluous.

P.V. Chandrasekhara Aiyar
Muzrai Commissioner.

22-3-1937.

GENERAL BRANCH 25 MAR 1937

25

12 Submitted with reference to the note of the General Secretary contained in para 7 of the notes. The Hindu Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act as annotated by Mr. P. Ramanatha Aiyar, which was sent to the Muzrai Comm when this file was forwarded to him unofficially has not been returned. Submitted with a draft letter to the Muzrai Comm

If the issue of the draft the file will be submitted for his submission to Sec. Govt

25/3/37

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. | of 193 . | [App. F. III—2

Serial No.

To the Inspr. Comr,
No. 1324 dated 30-3-37.
Requests him to return the copy of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act annotated by Mr. P. Ramanatha Iyer which was sent to him when this file was forwarded to him unofficially for opinion.

It. Re-submitted as per orders in para 13 of the notes.

1.4.37. Submitted. Ut supra & supra

2
1/4/-

Sen Secy)

(Paras 9–11)

The Mus. Comm's U.O. note furnishing his further remarks is for perusal.

There appears to be no need for the formation of any separate Board for the admn of Mus. insts in the State

First Mr)

Dewan)

WD 0417—GPB—30,000—8-9-36

NOTE—Contn Sheet.

WD
2/4/37 2/4/-

Jon
5/4

Mr
8-4-37

Rest 8/4 2 8/4/-

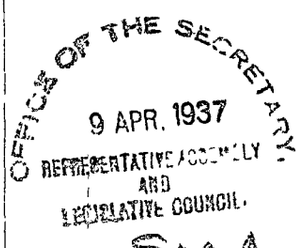
658

File No. of 193 . | General and Revenue Secretariat

Serial No.

To the Off. of the Secy., R.A & L.C.
for noting and returning the file.

Noted and passed to the Imports Branch



SRO A
10/4

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat 29th March 1937.

Dated, Bangalore, 30-3- 193

No. 1324 Lm and file

Mug

From

The *General Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.*

To

The Muzrai Commissioner,

in Mysore, Bangalore.

Sir,

Subject: Establishment of a Muzrai Board in the State on the lines of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Board.

***

I am directed to request you to return the copy of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act annotated by Mr.P.Ramanatha Iyer, which was sent to you with this Secretariat file on the subject referred to above un-officially as it has not been returned, although the Secretariat file in question has been returned with your un-official note No.H.C.48 dated 22nd March 1937. Some of the records of your office sent with the file referred to above by mistake are herewith returned.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Mir Safdar Imam

for General Secretary to Government.

TSS.

Appendix F G—1]

SUBJECT ..

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

tne *193* .

Date of issue .... yours to

Signed by ....

List of enclosures .... as it

Copied by ....

Examined by... ....

Section

File No.

Serial No.

No. 1324 Rec one file

To The Munsif Court

Sir,

Establishment of a Munsif Board in the State on the lines of the Madras Hindu Religious & Endowments Board

I am directed to request return the copy of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act annotated by Mr. P. Ramanatha Iyer, which was sent to you with this Secrt. file on the subject referred to above unofficially has not been returned, although the Secrt. file in question has been returned with your [illegible]

WD 91956—GPB—22,500—12-6-34

No. H.C. 46 dated 22nd
March 1937. Some of the
records of your office ~~received~~ sent
with the file referred to are
herewith by mistake
are herewith returned.

I have etc.

9/21/3/-

Secy. to Govt
Fin. - Secft

practical difficulties in giving effect to that in full measure But the idea has always been kept in view that the transfer should be effected as frequently as possible—at least once in three years It so happens that at the other end, there is no corresponding grade But that matter will receive consideration and I shall submit such recommendations as may be called for to Government

Mr. M. RAMCHANDRA RAO SINDIA — As explained by Mr Srikantaiah the system of accounts maintained by the assessees, is varied I wish that the Department would devise some form common to all and insist upon the preparation of accounts in the same form If there is a method of making up accounts, there will not be much confusion and there may be no scope for the Department to assess the parties unnecessarily

Mr. B. T KESAVAIENGAR.—The form is prescribed

Mr. K. SREEKANTAIAH —Why appeals do not come in large numbers is, it is a question of cost They have always to engage lawyers and sacrifice their time and business in addition to money So generally, the merchants do not at all appeal Instead of doing that, they somehow come to terms with the lower subordinates and get along

With these remarks, I withdraw my cut motion

The Cut Motion was withdrawn by leave of the House

The other cut motions were not moved

Mr. PRESIDENT.—The question is

"That the demand of Rs. 3,07 500 under Income tax, Stamps, Registration and Miscellaneous Taxes be granted."

The motion was adopted

DEMAND No 5—SINKING FUND AND INTEREST ON OTHER OBLIGATIONS

The FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT (Mr. S Shamanna) — Sir, I beg to move for a grant of Rs 21,91,100 under Sinking Fund and Interest on other obligations

Policy governing the Sinking Fund

***Mr. J MAHOMED IMAM** —Sir, I beg to move that the demand for Rs 3,57,000 under "8 Sinking Fund" be reduced by Re 1 to discuss the policy of setting apart a portion of the revenue towards Sinking Fund

As I pointed out in the course of my budget speech, about one fourth of the revenue is set apart towards the interest on loans and also towards the sinking fund The amount allotted for the sinking fund annually comes to about Rs 18 78 lakhs I want to point out whether we are justified in allotting such a large amount towards the sinking fund A good portion of the revenue is taken away, so much so very little is left to be spent on works of public utility and on nation-building departments So, my contention is that the policy of setting apart such a large amount may be given up or the amount reduced and the amount thus saved may be diverted towards more useful departments The State's entire debt comes to Rs 9,07,00,000 The contribution for sinking fund set apart till now amounts to Rs 3 crores and odd and the assets of the State amount to Rs 4,00,42,000 So we have got enough fluid resources to discharge half the amount of indebtedness and out of this sum, we can eventually discharge such loans which carry high rate of interest, *e g*, 6¼ per cent loan of 1940, 6½ per cent loan of 1951, 5 per cent and 5½ per cent loans which come to about Rs 5 crores From the resources made available thus, the loans might be discharged What remains will be the loans which carry low rate of interest, *viz*, 4 per cent, 3½ per cent and 3 per cent When you have got adequate resources, I do not see any justification to set apart every year Rs 18 78 lakhs towards the sinking fund So I submit that this policy may be revised and the amount reduced I would like you to set apart the entire amount or a portion of it towards education, medical aid, and rural reconstruction Regarding other loans I wish

the State will adopt a policy similar to the one adopted in the case of the National Debt of England The interest on this debt may be set apart every year in the budget so that we may have a permanent standing debt, in which case, the entire sinking fund contribution will be available and it could be utilised for other purposes

I request the Government to consider this aspect of the matter

MI. S. SHAMANNA.—Sir, the observations that were being made till now were generally to the effect that the contribution to the sinking fund was too inadequate, that while the amount of the public loan was going up, the amount of the sinking fund was at the same figure of Rs 18 78 lakhs, and their contention was that the contribution to the sinking fund must also go up correspondingly Now I am taken by surprise that instead of saying anything about the inadequacy the Member says that the contribution to the sinking fund might be wiped off I do not know if many Members in this House will support that view My personal opinion is that it is necessary, otherwise, it would not have been put in the budget As regards the proposition that we have got adequate funds to pay the high *interest bearing loans maturing before* 1941, I have got to say that the total amount of the loan is Rs 343 lakhs and the sinking fund to-day is Rs 298 lakhs We have still got Rs 50 lakhs to make up to repay that debt That Rs 50 lakhs is going to come from the contribution of the sinking fund during the next 5 years So, in any case, even according to Mr. Imam, we have to contribute to the sinking fund during the next 5 years

The fixed assets for the creation of which the loans have been utilised cannot be converted into money and made use of for discharging the loans on the due dates

With this explanation, I hope the Member will withdraw his motion

The cut motion was, thereupon, withdrawn by leave of the House

The remaining cut motions were also withdrawn by the movers concerned

Mr. PRESIDENT.—The question is:

"That the demand of Rs. 21,91,100 under Sinking Fund and Interest on other Obligations be granted."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No 6—MUZRAI INSTITUTIONS

The GENERAL SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Mr. M. Venkatesa Iyengar)—Sir, I beg to move for a grant of Rs 3,52,000 under 13 Muzrai Institutions

Muzrai Board.

*Mr. T. MADIAH GOWDA.—Sir, I beg to move that the demand for Rs 3,52,000 under 13 Muzrai Institutions be reduced by Re 1 to urge the necessity of forming a Board for the administration of muzrai institutions

The administration of muzrai institutions is as important as the administration of any other institution such as that pertaining to industries, commerce etc For, these institutions are associated with feelings of sanctity and people always look to the administration of these institutions with a good deal of regard and reverence and even the slightest deviation in the proper administration of these institutions will create unrest in the people Besides such a heavy sum as about Rs 3½ lakhs has to be properly administered and people generally like to have a voice in the administration of the funds You know that regarding these muzrai matters, no two officers agree When any muzrai matter comes before the Sub-Division Officer, he will give one opinion and when it goes up in appeal, the Deputy Commissioner will *give a different decision* So on we hear, from step to step, there will be difference of opinion Particularly in these matters if you take the opinion of the representatives of the people and administer, certainly I expect that it will tend to harmony So, I suggest that there might be a board constituted of representatives of the people to administer the muzrai institutions,

Mr. H. SIDDAIYA.—I second the cut motion for these reasons: there is a question of mine on this subject and there is also an answer From 1st January 1928 to the end of May 1934, nearly 300 institutions are declared to be defunct and their properties are confiscated and the confiscated amount goes to the muzrai fund in the name of charity fund I understand that some amount in the form of interest is realized from the charity fund and that interest is given away in the form of scholarship or in some other form to pupils of a particular community, who are able to earn their livelihood without any trouble and to some young widows As a matter of fact, I know there are several muzrai temples which have not seen repairs for a number of years I have also seen a number of inam lands of several of these muzrai institutions which are not cultivated at all for years They have been allowed to lie fallow and cannot be immediately taken up for cultivation now With all that, the temple authorities, archaks and others are forced to pay to the so-called reserve fund For these reasons, I think something must be done in this direction so that the interest derived from the charity fund might not be so wasted on persons who do not deserve help at all If any help is given at all, it must be given to all community people and must not be confined to one community

Mr. T. RAMACHANDRA —In supporting this cut motion, I only like to bring before the Government that muzrai funds belonging to temples must be utilized for the spread of religious education and religious culture among the masses of the Hindu community That will be possible only if a board is constituted to advise the muzrai officers and the Government from time to time of the action to be taken I know from my knowledge of Travancore that the Devaswom Department which is in charge of the administration of temples is taking such measures as organizing religious lectures and other propaganda for the benefit of the Hindus during festivals and other occasions In the Madras Presidency, there is the Religious Endowment Board, which through the temple trust committees constituted on an elected basis, utilise the funds of the temples not merely for the purpose of temple festivals and ceremonies but for the propagation of religious ideas This can be done in our State also if a board is constituted of non officials and officials who will go into the question of utilization of the large muzrai funds at the disposal of the Government

I, therefore, support the cut motion

The MUZRAI COMMISSIONER (Mr. K V. Anantaraman) —Sir, as regards the proposal for the appointment of a board for the administration of muzrai institutions, it is not clear what the constitution and functions of the board that the Mover has got in view are to be I think I may usefully explain the arrangement that is in force in the State for the management of muzrai institutions Under the Standing Orders of Government, committees are appointed (for particular institutions) consisting of representatives of the devotees of such institutions This arrangement, I think, is certainly a more satisfactory arrangement than that of having one central board for all kinds of institutions I need not tell the House that there are very great differences between institution and institution, and it is not calculated to smooth or satisfactory working, if a central committee should deal with institutions relating to different religious persuasions or beliefs I think that the system that is in force in Mysore of having separate committees for each institution is certainly superior to that obtaining to day in other places of having a central board to deal with all the institutions in the whole state

Mr Siddaiya referred to the case of defunct institutions If the institutions get defunct, it is a reflection on the people more than on the Government If the devotees of the temple maintained a live interest in their religious institutions, I do not see how an institution could become defunct So far as the income or the assets of defunct institutions are concerned, I may explain that ordinarily, we try to make these assets available to institutions belonging to the same faith or the same form of worship and it is only in rare instances

when funds cannot be so applied that they are transferred to the credit of the muzrai fund Mr Siddaiya's remarks would seem to suggest that one erring community runs away with all the revenue arising from the general muzrai fund That is far from being the case These grants are given to various kinds of institutions and in some cases even for purposes not strictly religious

Mr. H. SIDDAIYA —Is it not a fact that nearly 40 individuals are given help from this fund ?

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN.—Even if I admit that, it does not support the statement that all the money is taken away by one community

Mr. H. SIDDAIYA.—Is it not a fact that more than ¾ths of the amount is given away to one particular community ?

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN.—If the member had given the slightest indication that he was going to refer to this, I would have gathered more information

Mr. PRESIDENT.—What is the institution you are referring to ?

Mr. H. SIDDAIYA.—Scholarships from the muzrai fund are given away to so many as 40 and I understand that more than ¾ths of it is given to one particular community

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN.—Mr Ramachandra referred to the desirability of having a board like the Hindu Religious Endowment board I may mention one point that strikes me in this connection, *i e*, that we have not got in Mysore institutions which have got such large revenues as the Rameswaram and Tirupathi Temples have, which amount to lakhs Our muzrai institutions are in quite a different position They are mostly a burden on the Government For almost every thing they come to the Government for grants And although the general muzrai fund of Rs 3½ lakhs looks very large, we have got to deal with the requirements of a large number of institutions and only Rs 30,000 to Rs 40,000 are available annually. I do not think it will be any improvement on the existing state of affairs to have a central board of this description

Mr. T. RAMACHANDRA.—Of any advisory character ?

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN.—We have got advisory boards, in respect of every institution

Mr. T. RAMACHANDRA.—They are administrative bodies

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN.—Not at all they are only advisory bodies, they can make suggestions, etc, but the administering authority is the Muzrai Department

Mr T. RAMACHANDRA.—Can they initiate any new schemes ?

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN.—They can suggest, but not initiate

The Muzrai Department in Mysore is a much older institution than the Hindu Religious Endowment Board of Madras I do not want to make any criticisms or comparisons, but I think I am entitled to say that the arrangement here is very much more satisfactory for our needs than the one that is being tried in other areas

*Mr. H. C. DASAPPA.—I would just like to have a word or two on this subject It is admitted that the Muzrai Commissioner has to administer this fund of Rs 3 lakhs and odd He was going to say that if there is to be a board on the model of the Religious Endowment Board to administer this fund with all the powers which for the present the individual officer is exercising, there will be trouble because in that board there will be people of different persuasions and when dealing with the fund of any particular institution, those who are connected with that institution may not very much welcome the people of other persuasion on the board trying to have anything to do with it But sir, may I say that even the Muzrai Commissioner might have a religious persuasion ?

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN.—May I offer an explanation ? The administration of the fund is not with the Muzrai Commissioner at all, but with Government The Government have no religious persuasion

*Mr. H. C. DASAPPA.—Everybody has some persuasion or other. What

I say is, instead of vesting the administration of the fund with one or two or three of any persuasion, is it not better to have a board differently constituted, representing various persuasions ?

Mr. PRESIDENT.—Will it be on the basis of persuasion or on the basis of competence ?

Mr. H. C. DASAPPA.—I will certainly agree with the hon. President that the membership should be not merely on the basis of persuasion but generally their outlook and competence in the tter. Whatever it is, to have members different persuasions on a board is tainly not a thing which the Govment should worry about or should el that it might lead to any kind of fficulty.

Then again, my hon. Friend, the luzrai Commissioner, was saying that e had already certain local committees bodies to manage particular institions. But I ask whether a central ard would be inconsistent with the istence of those institutions. I think, it would be quite possible to have ese local institutions with their own ld of operation with delegated powers d to act within those powers and to ve a central body to look after the ministration of the fund. I think it just as well that, when we have got to minister such a large sum as Rs. 3½ khs,—we find here as much as about s. 70,000 in the reserve, Rs. 1¼ lakhs r temples, Rs. 60,000 for mutts and her institutions—this point be investited and considered by the Government. may be desirable if the Government at ast appoint a committee to go into the sirability of having a board and t a considered report on the matter id then decide on the question finally, stead of brushing aside the suggesion altogether. I would appeal to the overnment that in view of the decided dvantage of having a board, they may ppoint a committee to examine it.

Rajasabhabhushana Diwan Bahadur R. SRINIVASIENGAR.—The suggesn means evidently the formation a board somewhat on the lines of e Hindu Religious Endowment Board the Madras Presidency. I think the ditions here are absolutely different from those prevailing in the Madras Presidency and the reasons which necessitated the formation of a board there do not at all exist here. In Madras and perhaps in most of the British Provinces, the religious institutions are not under the control of the Government. They were managed by people interested in those institutions. There was no control exercised by the Government over them with the result that in respect of many of them, there was a feeling that they were mismanaged and that a certain amount of control by Government was therefore considered necessary. But here, in Mysore, we have got, as in Travancore, a separate department of Government, the Muzrai Department, which has under its control the administration of all the muzrai institutions in the State, whether Hindu, Mahomedan or otherwise. We have got a Regulation called the Muzrai Regulation in place of the Hindu Religious Endowment Act of Madras. This Regulation lays down the rules and procedure to be adopted in respect of the administration of these religious institutions. I do not think even if a board like the one suggested is constituted, that board will be competent to transfer the funds of one institution to another institution. Each institution will have to deal with funds that are allotted to it, not now but hundreds of years ago, by people who founded those institutions. So that the function of this religious board will be very little indeed so far as the administration of the funds is concerned.

With regard to the administration of the funds of each of the institutions, as explained by the Muzrai Commissioner, it is left to a committee of persons interested entirely in its management, a committee or board competent to deal with all matters relating to the administration of that institution. I cannot, therefore, understand what useful purpose could be served by a board of the kind proposed. The analogy of the Hindu Religious Endowment Board in Madras or similar board in other British Provinces is not, as I have already said, at all applicable to the conditions here. I therefore feel that such a board is

quite unnecessary and will not serve any useful purpose in our State.

*Mr. T. MADIAH GOWDA.—Sir, the point raised by the hon. Muzrai Commissioner is answered by my Friend Mr. Dasappa. But the board, as it is put by Mr. H. C. Dasappa, has nothing to do with the committees that are appointed to administer the individual institutions. It will be a board more or less to guide the administration regarding questions of policy, changing of rules and orders that would be required now and then, etc. For different purposes such committees were formed on previous occasions and their recommendations taken and considered. But a standing committee is quite necessary because many questions of policy will have to be decided every now and then. If all those policies are discussed by the representatives of the people, the people will have very great satisfaction. As it is so clearly put, *dharmadarsis* have nothing to do with the general administration and general policy of the muzrai institutions. It is for the board to consider whether it is necessary or not to transfer funds. So far as I know, such things have been done by previous committees. Whether it is possible or probable, all that can be gone into by the board. I still feel that a board to administer such important institutions is quite necessary and the Government should kindly see their way to consider this question of appointing a board.

Mr. PRESIDENT.—This matter will be considered by Government. I cannot answer straightway whether or no a board will be appointed.

Thereupon the cut motion was withdrawn by leave of the House.

Temples entry by Harijans.

Mr. T. RAMACHANDRA.—I beg to move that the demand for Rs. 3,52,000 under "13. Muzrai Institutions" be reduced by Re. 1 to urge the need for throwing open the muzrai managed temples for worship by *Harijans, i.e.,* Adikarnatakas and Adidravidas. I am not the only one in favour of this great a reform. Representatives of the Hindu castes in the State are favour of the movement for social and religious equality to called untouchables who are now *Harijans.* This movement ha before the public for the past 3 We have found a great change attitude of the high-caste Hindus t these people. In various places country, reforms have been unde to give them social rights, and cularly in States like Kashmir, and Kolhapur, even religious instit managed by and under the cont the State have been thrown op worship by these erstwhile untouc classes. All this has been done a view to give equality denied to for so long. When we consider question from any point of view, the point of view of mere justi even of religion, we cannot have justification to withhold a large se of the Hindu population—one-fifth o Hindu population as Mr. Murug Pillay said—from the enjoymen religious and social equality. I before me the exhaustive report of Travancore Temple Entry Commi They have gone into the question all detail from the *sastraic* point view. It cannot be said that *sas* plead for inequality. It cannot said that the *Vedas,* the *Upanis* and the *Gita* and the great *Avat purushas* Sri Rama, Sri Krishna Sri Buddha advocated inequality that the Hindu religion is based u a system of inequality. Even if take the lives of the great sa of the Hindu religion, we find that e one of them has advocated equality only in his own person but also in tenets. Sri Shankaracharya, Sri Ra nujacharya, Sri Basaveswara and Guru Nanak and in modern times Ramakrishna Paramahamsa, Dayana Sarasvathi, Raja Ram Mohan R Gandhiji and Pandit Madan Mo Malavaiya, all these who have tho deeply about the Hindu Religion said and also have advocated tha equality should not form part of Hindu religion. I ask, how is it then

G. R. S. App. F. G. 3.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

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(*Continuation sheet draft form.*)

VI G. 7]

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

No 1533, dated the 21-5-1937

(Mezrai

REPLY

No. HC 43/36-37, dated the 11-6-1937.

To

The Mezrai Commissioner in Mysore (Bangalore)

To

The Secretary to the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, General Department

SUBJECT

Return of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowment Act, edited by Mr. G. Ramanatha Iyer, forwarded to the Mezrai Commissioner unofficially for the Secretariat file regarding the constitution of a Mezrai Board on the lines of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowment Board.

SIR,

I am directed to invite attention to the marginally noted communication and to request that the Government of His Highness the Maharaja may be informed, in the column opposite, of the cause of delay in furnishing a reply and of the approximate date on which reply may be expected.

*No 1324 Muz dated 30th March 1937

I am also to request that the reply to this reminder may be sent not later than the 25th instant.

I have, etc.,

for Secretary to Government, General Department

Sir,

In reply, I have the honour to state that the Act is here with reference the receipt of which may kindly be acknowledged.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
M. N. Ananthan.
for Mezrai Commissioner

*Previous reminders

GENERAL SECRETARY. 15 JUNE 1937

HC 43/36-37 dated 21-5-37

24 MAY 1937

WD 0256—GPB—2,500—23 S 32

Act retained here in the office
BR 4/6